

ments on account of public debt, amounting to fifty-one million eight hundred and twenty-four thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

During the same period, the payments made in satisfaction of the public debt, including interest and principal, amounted to twenty-four million three hundred and thirty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the Treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to twenty-one million nine hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars; and at the close of the same year, a corresponding balance amounting to twenty million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures, also remained in the Treasury. Although, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the expenditures by at least fifteen millions of dollars. I shall, therefore, continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was sixty-seven million three hundred and forty thousand and twenty-eight dollars; which there had been paid on the twentieth day of November, 1854, the sum of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty-five thousand and one hundred and seventy-two dollars; leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of only forty-four million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars, redeemable at different periods within fourteen years. There are also remains of other government stocks, most of which are steadily due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which have yet been presented for payment, amounting to two hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars. This statement exhibits the fact, that the annual income of the government greatly exceeds the amount of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid, only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once, except at the option of public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States; and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of the Government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different Executive departments, at the last session, showed that the outgoing officers, four hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriations made to the sum of fifty-eight million one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than twenty millions was applicable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to the usual annual expenditures. Among these objects, was embraced ten millions to meet the third article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that, in fact, for objects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than forty million of dollars. I hereby renew my recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables, showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years, and as the general principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenues and not protection may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the details of a measure to that effect.

In connection with this subject, I recommended a change in the law, by which recent experience has shown to be essential to the operation of the government. There is no express provision of law, requiring the records and papers of a public character, of the several officers of the government, to be left in their offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries in their books, or return false accounts. In the absence of such express provision, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take into their own possession, important books and papers, on the ground that these were their private property; and have placed them beyond the reach of the government. Conduct of this character, brought in several instances to the notice of the present Secretary of the Treasury, naturally awakened his suspicion, and resulted in the disclosure that at four ports, namely at Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, and Milwaukee, the Treasury had, by false entries, been defrauded, within the four years next preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the retiring officers, and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be perpetrated renders the necessity of new legal enactments, in the respects above referred to, quite obvious. For other material modifications of the revenue laws which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. That report, and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs on the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests, and the salutary influence of the independent treasury system upon commerce and all monetary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character; for the recommendation heretofore made, to provide for increasing the military force employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The settlers on the frontier have suffered much from the incursions of predatory bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their responsibility to the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies; and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry, and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to suppress the needed aid. Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards.

The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed upon the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation.

The valuable services constantly rendered by the Army, and its inestimable importance, as the nucleus around which the volunteer force

of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended frontiers and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circumstances, a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed, that four new regiments, two of infantry, and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expenses would be comparatively light.

With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising, therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts, and require a careful revision. The present organization, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, separate many officers from that close connection with troops, and those active duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved. While the due regard to the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated among them would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service. Observation of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service, may have been retarded by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provisions for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil, without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and if after the lapse of years there should be occasion to renew the provision, it can be produced with any improvement which experience may indicate. The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are and have been, on duty as infantry; the distinction between the two is merely nominal. This nominal artillery, in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the services expected to be performed.

In connection with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform, as the complement of a system, which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention, and be deemed worthy of the approval of Congress.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the re-organization and gradual increase of the navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force by sea and land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine; nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the two thousand miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the North, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships-of-war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States. I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months, of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss of human life, has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all those calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners, and ship-builders of the United States, are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence, and courage, by any other in the world. But with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be very seriously felt. The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met, in part, by due regulation for the introduction, into our merchant ships, of indentured apprentices; which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea; upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must so greatly and almost depend. Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the most important and mechanical details in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction, which appears upon our statutes between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached by the power of Congress? The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The report of the Post Master General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year, ending, June

30, 1854, including one hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to eight millions seven hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and seven dollars. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to six million six hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars; exhibiting an expenditure over and above of one million seven hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year of three hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars. The increase of revenue of the department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was nine hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation; is now under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail transportation during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by four hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Post Master General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year eleven millions seven hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred and thirty-five acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and eight million one hundred and ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is seven million three hundred and seventy thousand and thirty-five, and the amount received therefor nine million two hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military grants, and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres. The increase of land sold, over the previous year is about six million acres, and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The comprehensive policy of the Government in relation to the public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions, which I submitted in my annual message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railroads, were less full and explicit than the developments would seem to render proper and desirable. On the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received in a given time, for alternate sections, without the improvement and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

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It was my intention to present, on this occasion, some suggestions regarding internal improvements, by the general government, which want of time at the close of the last session, prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives with objections of the bill entitled, "An act making appropriations for the construction, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore

commenced under authority of law," but the space in this communication already occupied by other matter of immediate public exigency, constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two Houses of Congress at an early day. The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government, are also much needed; but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made.

My former recommendations, in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of a national character, and are important, independently of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerable organized community in the Nation, entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress.

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in founding this republic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, their descendants, the greatest and most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all and especially such as the public will have invested, for the time being with the political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen, with complete security of the public order; to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution, and to resist indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other, to carry forward every social improvement to the utmost limit of human perfectibility by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitation of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our public salvation, the reserved powers of our several States and of the people; to cherish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigorous integrity and rigid economy, to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargements of the rights of nations; and to elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and such just and honorable means, and such only, while exalting the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example among all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions the blessing of Almighty God is invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsel and aids of the Government, to the end that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1854.

The Eaton Democrat

W. C. GOULD, Editor.



EATON, O., DEC. 14, 1854.

EVERYBODY LOOK HERE.

We are desirous of extending the circulation of the Democrat, and now offer to all new subscribers the greatest inducements ever offered in this section of the country to obtain cheap reading. Through the influence of a personal friend in Philadelphia, we are enabled to offer the following:

For three dollars cash, we will send the "Eaton Democrat" and either "Godey's Lady's Book" or "Graham's or Peterson's Magazine," from the first of January 1855 to January 1st 1856, one year. We only make this unexampled offer, as an inducement to circulate particularly, to encourage their country paper, and by way of furnishing those who are so fond of cheap reading, an opportunity to obtain it at home, by encouraging their country paper, instead of sending their money to a distance.

For three dollars cash, we will also send our own paper and the "Odd Fellows' Literary Casket," one year. Either one of the publications offered is well worth three dollars, and by giving our paper in, we furnish four dollars and fifty cents worth, for three dollars. We hope to add to our list a few hundred new subscribers. All who desire to avail themselves of this rare opportunity to secure cheap reading, will hand in their names and money immediately, so that we may obtain for them the January number of the magazine they select.

The Ladies of the First Presbyterian Church, will hold a Festival on Friday evening the 29th inst., at Marsh & Lockwood Hall. The proceeds to go towards defraying the expenses incurred in repairing the Parsonage. Let everybody attend, and liberally reward the Fair who are always first in every act of kindness. We hope the proceeds of the evening may more than meet their most sanguine expectations.

We have anticipated our regular publication day, for reasons which must be obvious to all our readers.

We wish the gentleman who attends to the Town Clock would make it convenient to have it wound up regularly and note the correctness. If its nobility's business to have this did, let somebody attend to it.

It is now understood that Judge Nonam respectfully declines the appointment lately tendered him by the Governor, of a Supreme Judge.

Next week we shall have more room and be able to give our readers a greater variety of news and miscellaneous reading matter.

CHRISTMAS

Is coming, and it makes no difference whether the Editor who wastes his brains in ceaseless toil by day and night, has any money in his pocket, wherewith to gladden the hearts of his little ones, by the presentation of some trifling toy, or gratify any human desires of his own. He is an Editor, and has no business to be human. No matter how he sweats and toils, physically and mentally. His subscribers have the price of his hours of anguish in their pockets, and no matter what his wants, so that they are not felt by those who are indebted, and who wrong him by delaying payment from day to day. No difference about paying the Printer. But, could the readers of every newspaper know half the labor attendant upon getting out the weekly budget for their gratification, the Printer would be the first instead of the last paid. When you reader, are slumbering upon your downy couch, forgetful of the world and its cares in balmy sleep, the Editor is straining his eyes by the midnight lamp, to select something to interest you next week, or, perhaps, clasping an aching head, in the still small hours of night and penning the thoughts in anguish wrung from his overburdened heart. When the day's toil is over the laborer retires to his rest and nature is restored by sleep, but for the editor there's no rest. His thoughts are ever upon the wing, and his dreams are haunted by the click of the type and the cry of copy! Sick or well-at-ease or in pain, under any and all circumstances, the editor is expected to perform his task, and ever there is a spirit saying, write, write! No one knows an Editor's cares but an Editor. The burning thoughts which almost melt his brain and consume his existence, have to be smothered sometimes, because the world is apt to judge harshly. The wrongs under which he suffers are endured patiently, because if resented, mankind are prone to impute wrong motives, and take into consideration every benefit, and none of the disadvantages which attend the position. Many denounce the editor and find fault with him, when they not only do him injustice by such a course, but have in their pockets at the time, money due him for the paper they have been reading for years. They pronounce his articles dull and prosy, or old foggy, when, if one of the thoughts which thrill through his brain, could enter their cranium, and go thundering through the vacuum, an explosion would immediately take place, and their pumpkin be blown to smithereens. It is disgusting to hear some persons talk of Editors and their papers. No man is perfect, and it should not be expected that Editors, like other men, will sometimes make mistakes, but taking into consideration circumstances, these mistakes are few indeed and far between.

But, we have digressed—we only intended to say that, Christmas was coming, and it made no difference whether the Editor had as much money as would make a jingle on a tumb-stone or not, upon that occasion, he has no business to enjoy himself, and therefore, none of our subscribers should trouble themselves about paying. Printers can live without money.

Magnificent Paintings. Our readers who are fond of the beautiful will have an opportunity of witnessing a splendid Panorama view of the "Triumphs of King Alcohol, Errors of Fashionable Education, and Wrongs of Women," at Marsh & Lockwood's Hall, on Thursday (this) Evening. These Paintings are spoken of in the highest praise by the Press and delighted crowds have visited them for evenings in succession wherever exhibited. Such an opportunity to obtain in the worth of 25 cents, the price of admission, is seldom presented, and we hope all our readers will go and see for themselves. There are twenty scenes—The first represents King Alcohol riding in triumph over his "prostrate victims—in his train, Went, the Monster Delirium Tremens, and Death—the "Nice Young Man"—the Widow—the Wretched Mother—the Hard Drinker and Death's Victims. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Panorama commences moving at precisely seven. No postscript should the weather prove inclement.

Change of Time.

By reference to our advertising columns, our readers will learn that a change of Time has been made on the Eaton & Hamilton Railroad. So far as our judgment extends, we like the new arrangement much. While on the subject of railroads, we would just remark that our road is doing an immense freight business, and a largely increased traveller patronage. The time made, is on an average fully equal to the best roads in the country. The conductors, VANDERBILT, WASHINGTON and GARDNER, gentlemen who have no superiors in their business and are deservedly popular with the travelling public. The Superintendent, D. M. MORROW, Esq. is one of the most efficient in the State and is ever where the interests of the road demand his attention. Our opinion is that our road is second to none in management or business, length taken into consideration.

We have been considerably "under the weather" as the saying is, for the last four or five days, and illy fitted to write for our columns. Those of our readers who are fond of good Potatoes, and who is not, will find about one hundred bushels at the Grocery of JOHN G. WILLIAMS. We have tried them and are prepared to give an endorsement of their quality. In addition may be found a fine assortment of Fresh Groceries selected with care, for family use and sold at the lowest rates. Remember the place, Baron Street, next to the old Eagle Hotel.

We have given up almost our entire paper to the President's Message, and recommend all our readers to give it a careful perusal. It is one of the plainest, and soundest state papers ever emanating from the White House, and must place its distinguished author still higher in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

The Cashier of the Rock Island Bank in a letter to the Chicago Democratic Press denies that that institution has failed. He says he is ready to redeem every dollar of its outstanding notes. He pays in rocks checked from the bank of Mississippi.

A fashionable Tile is an indispensable article of a gentleman's attire at the present day and the best place we know of at which to go such a Tile, is JAMES & FAIRCHILD'S, 149 Main street. Their styles are very beautiful, highly fashionable and of course much admired.

WINTER AND THE POOR.

"One half of the world do not know how the other half live." Never, says an exchange was a saying more truthfully uttered. Poverty and distress reign in circles where, apparently, it is deemed impossible such unfortunate visitors could be found. Poor families surround us on every side, many of whom suffer materially in consequence of an insufficient supply of food to keep the body and soul together. Not only do such live from "hand to mouth," but it requires the exercise of much exertion to enable some to live at all. Day after day passes around—the outward and indifferent all seems right with them—yet could we glance at the interior of their dwellings, what a sad sight would be presented. Empty closets and scanty supply of covering for the body, might be seen, and could the occupants be prevailed upon to sketch the details of their every day history, what a painful experience would be elicited.

But the worst has not been realized. Winter, cold, dreary winter, has been indulgent to the poor. His icy touch has not yet been felt. The exorbitant prices of fuel and the impossibility of hundreds of poverty-stricken individuals to procure it, have not yet reflected their disadvantages, in the face of the mildness of the season. The chilling blasts we were wont to experience in days gone by, ere November had run one-half of its course, have been spared this year. The month is drawing to a close, and so highly favored have we been that but little fuel has been necessary to protect the vital spark from freezing. Oh! piteous winter, continue thou thy thrice blest days of mildness. Befriend the destitute. There are countless numbers of pitiable sufferers who are dependent upon the cold charities of an ungrateful and unfeeling world for subsistence, and there who beseech a morsel of bread or a few pennies, are more numerous than the alms-givers. A cold look, a shrug of the shoulder, a harsh word, or a command to "begone!" constitutes the full measure of sympathy extended by many who are in tolerable circumstances. Winter! give thy alms liberally. Spare their fuel, for it is hard to gather. They must not freeze. Withhold thy icy touch—let the rays of a genial sun give warmth to the exposed and tottering limbs. Life is dear to them—do not compel them to steal to live. Let thy severity be brief. Hasten the glorious season when birds shall sing, when the trees shall be covered with foliage, when the fields now naked shall once more smile with plenty.

There is doubtless more distress and suffering in our midst at the present time than has been known for years. While on the one side we behold a goodly number of persons out of employment, and whose income is consequently inadequate, we perceive on the other that all kinds of breadstuffs are higher than usual. Nor is there a probability of reduction in price for months to come. Already do we see ragged urchins, with downcast countenances, imploring assistance. This is but a shadowy type—a worse time is approaching. We cannot conclude this chapter of woe without making a few suggestions, and also draw at least a partial inference as to the course of such a dreful calamity in the poorer circles.

Those who can afford to do so, owe it to themselves and their God to contribute towards the comfort and preservation of others. Let there be less luxury and more charity. The craving appetite need not always be supplied. Think of the vast good you can do by giving yourselves that which will do you little or no good. And there are your suits and dresses. You can economize a little. Do with fewer articles of clothing, or with such that will cost less, and by this means raise a sinking fund for the poor, so that when they knock at your doors they will not be cast away empty. Fashion is a great evil at best, and not unfrequently approaches to a curse. It has introduced more dishonesty and created more bankruptcies, been the forerunner to more mental anguish, peopled more prisons, and wrought out more suicides than some of the immoral evils so detestable in the estimation of genteel society. How!—Because it is easier to spend than to earn; inconsiderate and inexperienced sons and daughters often bring ruination upon indulgent and tender-hearted parents, by living in what they call splendor which is ill suited to their money bag! Be heedful while you may—be men and women worth boasting of, and you will both save yourselves from future chagrin and an embittered life, and have alms wherewith to bless the needy. Heaven will reward you for your philanthropic acts.

Destructive Fire at Akron.

On Friday morning a whole square of buildings was destroyed by fire at Akron. The principal losers were Walker's store and goods total loss between \$4,000 and \$5,000—insured \$2,000. Peterson & Wemore, stores and tinware, \$300 insurance cash on stock and building. Christy & Co., leather dealers, lost \$3,000—covered by insurance. Cook & Russell, grocers, lost \$2,000—insured \$600. Knight's boot and shoe store, lost \$2,000 covered by insurance. Sumner & Pardee, clothing, loss not known—insured \$3,000. Sunday other smaller establishments. Total loss over \$20,000.

United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania brands the telegraphic story that the democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature intend to support Simon Cameron for United States Senator, as a silly fabrication gotten up by Cameron, or some of his agents, for effect. Cameron is a hollow democrat, an exceedingly corrupt and rotten politician, and the democrats would prefer that a high-minded and honorable Whig should be chosen than him.

On Thanksgiving Day, the wife of the Editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer presented her little lord with a bouncing baby, which, by some freak of nature, was born grey.

The Chicago Press says, "The Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of this city resumed business yesterday, after a suspension of some three weeks." Prodigious!

A fashionable Tile is an indispensable article of a gentleman's attire at the present day and the best place we know of at which to go such a Tile, is JAMES & FAIRCHILD'S, 149 Main street. Their styles are very beautiful, highly fashionable and of course much admired.